



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

March 23, 2007

MR. WILLIAM J. MAXWELL
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
608 SOUTH WRIGHT STREET
URBANA, IL 61801

Request No.: 1073655- 000
Subject: ROGERS, JOEL AUGUSTUS

Dear Requester:

The records that you have requested were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act for another requester.

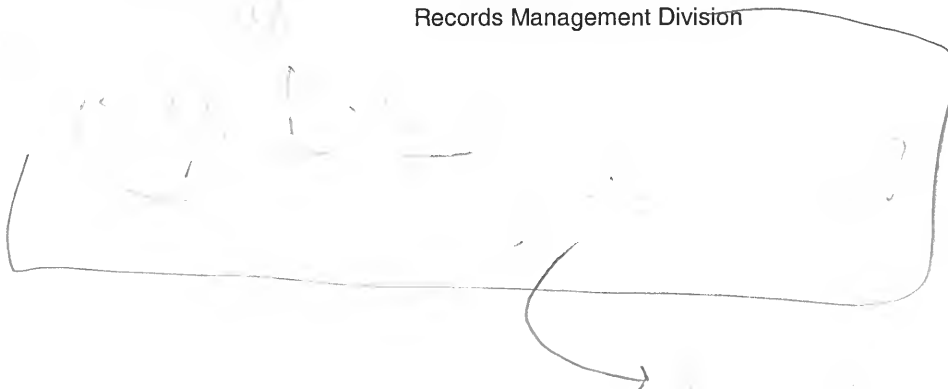
Enclosed are 12 pages of documents pertaining to your request and a copy of the explanation of exemptions.

You may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein by writing to the Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)



EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute(A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could be reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could be reasonably expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

FLG:CC
100-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 12, 1942

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Holloman	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Files	.....

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: J. A. ROGERS;
[REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY (Misc.)

b7C

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding herewith two copies of a report dated March 29, 1942, of [REDACTED] which relates to J. A. ROGERS, [REDACTED] Enclosed also, are clippings from the April 4, 1942 issue of the "Pittsburgh Courier", which contained articles written by ROGERS [REDACTED]

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A copy of the Informant's report is being submitted to the Pittsburgh Office for its information. Copies of the report are likewise being retained in this office, for information purposes.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

Enclosures (4)

cc - Pittsburgh (Enc.)
cc - N.Y. file 65-8295

(12/8/86 SABA/GCL #276,803)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-6 BJA/46
ON 6-9-85

C. N. 251138

COPIES DESTROYED 12-15-58
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15-94217-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 APR 15 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

The Pittsburg

Rogers Says:

BY J. A. ROGERS

NOT ONLY should there be a 40-hour week but all overtime should be strictly ruled out, except in certain skills where there are not yet enough trained men. Millions are still unemployed. A Negro friend of mine, a skilled shipyard worker, recently went to one shipyard to seek work, and he saw at the gate hundreds of unemployed whites who were trying to get on, and of all the number only four were taken.

A 168-hour week with four shifts would give the unemployed a better chance, especially Negroes, who as it looks now, will never come into their own, until the bottom of the barrel is being scraped.

With the younger men going into the army, the chance of the older white men has come; next, are the white women. Many jobs, as say, elevator ones, vacated by white men are being given to white women, who have to be taught, while Negroes, skilled elevatormen, with families, are never even thought of.

WE hear much about a war boom and the vast sums of money floating around in the country but this war has socked the Negro, the lowest wage-earning group in this nation, heavily, at least, it has many of those I know. Such are getting the same salary as they did years ago. On top of that come the federal income-tax, which now hits even the Negro domestic; the state income-tax, sales-tax, amusement tax, etc., and every time they go to the store they find this or that article raised sometimes as high as ten cents.

RACE NOT GETTING SHARE OF PROFITS

And just wait, the peace is coming to sock them even harder on the other cheek as they are the last to be hired and the first to be fired. There is no sign that things are going to be different from 1919, the year of the last peace. I saw in July of that year Negroes who had fought in France build barricades at 35th and State streets, Chicago to keep out the white mobs, thirsting for the blood of themselves, their wives, and children. Much the same, as you know, hap-



Mr. Rogers

pened in Washington, D. C., and other cities.

IF YOU would know how far down the Negro is financially, read of the huge war bonuses being paid out by firms making war supplies, and then lay a ten thousand to one shot that not a single one of those recipients is a Negro.

WAR REVERSES WILL AID RACE

One fact is certain, the Negro's full chance will probably never come until this country's back is against the wall. Pessimistic talk yes. But I speak as one who has studied exhaustively the history of race prejudice in English-speaking lands. A typical example is how England in her extremity is now making overtures to India.

WE had another glaring example in the Civil War. The Union armies were being beaten by the South, yet Lincoln to appease color prejudice, North and South, refused to use Negro troops. Finally he had to, and he was forced to explain, saying that only power could win, and power was power whether supplied by a white hand or a black one. To quote Lincoln, "It is not a question of sentiment or taste but one of physical force which may be measured and estimated as horse-power or steam-power is measured and estimated." He drove it home to the Negro-haters by telling them, as regards the aid the Negro was giving, "Keep it and you can save the Union. Throw it away and the Union goes with it."

The above was said and done only in the nation's moment of greatest peril. But has the lesson been learnt? Today, eighty years later, the Anglo-Saxon-American psychology regarding Negroes still runs in the same old groove, all of which is most discouraging to those Negroes, who really and truly want to serve their country. Such Negroes find themselves in a state of great perplexity, which no mere appeal to loyalty and patriotism can solve.

AS a remedy certain groups continue to appeal to the President. This is downright hard-heart-

WAR REVERSES WILL AID RACE PROGRESS, BUT NEGRO MUST RELY ON HIS OWN POLITICAL POWER

edness. The President is perhaps the busiest man in America, and his brain can only do so much in his waking hours. Moreover, he has very powerful enemies, too. It follows automatically that those who oppress Negroes are the very ones who oppose the principles of racial equality he has enunciated time and again.

MUST HELP HIMSELF

When he came into office, a swarm of hungry Southern Democrats, came in automatically with him. National Democratic policy is traditionally anti-Negro. Color prejudice is one of its cardinal principles. Remember how Grover Cleveland, the first Democrat to get into the power after the Civil War, boasted in his letter to the press that he had never in his "waking or sleeping hours dined with a Negro" and how he had done his best while governor of New York to maintain segregated schools?

NO, the sole remedy, I see is for the Negro to make far greater efforts than at present to help himself. Let him use his political power and buy only in places where he can work. The most practical suggestion I have seen so far comes from Walter White of the NAACP, who proposes that in those states where "segregation is not the pattern in schools and other places," the soldiers in those states should be in mixed regiments. This smashing of jim-crow in the army, navy, and air force is the key to a real solution. Negroes in states like New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, can, with their political power and that of their white friends, make this a reality. The only thing the anti-Negro politician in Washington fears is a vote cast against him. Break segregation in the armed forces and you begin to break the power of the exploiters of Negro labor in the South and the rent-gougers in the North. These pirates fear the freeing of the Negro far more than they dread Hitler or the Japanese. They are the Vichy men of America. Now is the time to unite our forces and smite them even from Dan to Beersheba.

12/2/76 SR 624/GCL 24503

ALL INFORMATION HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-7-95 BY SP6 BJA/HUC

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vs. Vichy men 22 Arab

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(Page 1)

Report of [redacted]

Re: -J.A. Rogers [redacted]

Tuesday, March, 29, 48

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What the Negro is thinking, about.

Enclosed please find two sheets of the , "Pitts burg Courier" pages #4 and #5, dated April 4 and 1942. J.A. Rogers [redacted] are the twom best known featnre in thoe U.S. This paper-as far as I und stand--have a circulation of over, half a millien, among the Negroes .

Rogers is from the Island of? Jamaica and, have written several books. His speciality is, social equality. He is a light skin, mullato. [redacted] is very, black. He marries a white woman, from, then, South.

b7C

Rogers, lived and travelled in Europe for several years. He went to Abbi-sinien during the coronation of, Mallie Sallasie where he representated several, Negro Newspapers.

The writer is well acquainted with him and, if necessary can get any desired information. He is about to publish a new book, entitled, "Sect and Race". He had published an earlier efition.

These two men are the most highly paid writers, inthe Country. They infl uence a few millions of, the3 Negrom- populationL

*Good
me*

12/3/81 SP6 BJA/GCL #276,603

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DATE 6-7-83 BY SP 6 BJA/140

C.N. 251138

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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Supervisor

SEARCH SLIP

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Subj:

J. A. Rogers

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
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MAR 20 1953

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65-58275-85 Encl p 41
 101-32287-9 p 5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/2/86 BY SP2/BJ

cc Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

August 25, 1953

~~SECRET~~

b1

Re: J. A. ROGERS
"DAILY BULLETIN"

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

(S) b1

A reliable source advised in March, 1942, that J. A. Rogers, originally from Jamaica, was a feature writer for the "Pittsburgh Courier," which had a wide circulation among Negroes. Rogers specialized in social equality matters and had traveled widely in Europe.

CLASSIFIED BY: 60257 nls/da/dc
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

A source advised in July, 1943, that J. A. Rogers had written two books, "Sex and Race in the New World" and "Sex and Race in the Old World." In commenting on Rogers' background, it was indicated that Rogers had spent more than thirty years in anthropological and historic research on the Negro in all ages and lands. He had traveled extensively and was present at the coronation of Haile Selassie and was a newspaper correspondent in the Italo-Ethiopian War. In 1930 he was elected to membership in the Paris Society of Anthropology, which was founded by Broca in 1859. (S-1) (R) per Army letter dated 1-14-51 Sp7 mcl/pt 2/19/87

J. A. Rogers of New York, a writer for the "Pittsburgh Courier," gave information on January 8, 1943, concerning pro-Japanese individuals among Negroes in the United States.

A source advised in 1943 that J. A. Rogers, a columnist of the "Pittsburgh Courier," and a Jamaican, was a personal friend and close associate of the late Marcus Garvey, a Jamaican leader. The source pointed out that Rogers was cognizant of the friction between American-born Negroes and Jamaican Negroes and pointed out that it was up to the Jamaicans, by their good deeds, to change the minds of the people in the United States. He showed how Jamaican Negroes had monopolized many phases of American Negro life and activity, and often excelled American Negroes in the professions.

A source advised in 1945 that "The African" was a monthly magazine published by the African Publishing Corporation, 101 West 125th Street, New York City. One of its associate editors was J. A. Rogers. It contained occasional articles concerning West Indian and African matters.

cc - 10: Legal Attache
London, England

EOJ:sjr
cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk
97-94297

63 SEP 11 1953

AUG 25 1953

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Belmont
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Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

~~SECRET~~

A reliable source reported in January, 1948, in his column "In the Negro Press," John Hudson Jones, "Daily Worker" writer, stated that Henry Wallace's third party candidacy continued to draw a variety of views in the Negro Press and columns. Several columnists were for Wallace, in contrast to their papers' stands, notably W. E. B. Dubois and Earl Conrad of the "Chicago Defender" newspaper; J. A. Roberts of the "Pittsburgh Courier," and Lena Horne of the "People's Voice."

See
Henry
Winters!

A source furnished minutes of the National Board Meeting of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (NCASP), June 21, and 22, 1952, Hotel Bevoort, New York City. In the "Equal Rights Report" the author mentioned that during the last year many Negro professional people had either spoken at NCASP meetings or signed its petitions although they were not members of the organization. He recommended that some be sought as members of the National Board, and among those mentioned was a J. A. Rogers, not further identified.

With respect to the "Daily Bulletin," a source advised in 1943 that the "Daily Bulletin" was published in Dayton, Ohio, and had its circulation among colored people. It was quite radical on the racial discrimination question and supported the rights of colored people. It has not come to our attention as a security problem.

1,600 Hail Writer

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #57,803
DATE 12/2/86 BY SP6 BJA/GEL

J. A. Rogers

At Moslem's N. Y.

Exposition

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESS

SUN-TELEGRAPH

POST-GAZETTE

COURIER

Date 1-10-59

Edition Press York

Page 6

Column 1243

Author of Article

Editor (on editorials)

Title of Case

Nation of Islam
IS-NOL

CC TO: *Administrative*
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CHAP 4

Page --

NEW YORK -- "The African-Asian peoples are standing together today because that is their only hope," spoke J. A. Rogers, noted historian, author and columnist, to 1,600 Harlemites at the second annual African-Asian Exposition, held New Year's Day at Muhammad's Temple of Islam, 102 W. 116th St.

- "Here in America we have had plenty of leaders but they have always been the wrong ones. They have selfishly preyed upon us for themselves . . . but at last we have found the right one in Mr. Muhammad.

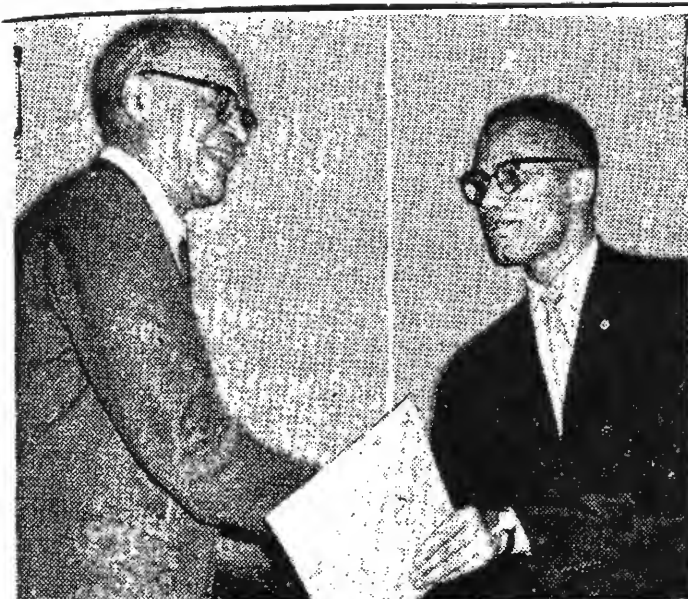
"The thing that impresses me most about Mr. Muhammad's young followers is they are so alive, alert, independent and honest. Being a writer, many people come to me and take my books and never pay me for them, but

Mr. Muhammad's followers get these books by the thousands and even pay for them in advance."

- "Not only do they, themselves, want to learn, but they want to spread this knowledge to the rest of our people. Mr. Muhammad is doing a great work. At last we have found the man who is unselfishly trying to get the right knowledge to our people. Knowledge is

power; give our people the light and they will find their way.

■
"In Mr. Muhammad's movement you have something that is not only going to sweep America, but all of Africa, Asia and the whole world. To you who are following him I say keep up the good work, for you are on the right path."



Rogers Hailed— J. A. Rogers, noted historian, author and Courier columnist, is welcomed to the rostrum by Malcolm X, at the Moslem-sponsored African-Asian Exposition held New Year's Day in Harlem. The overflow audience gave Rogers a standing ovation.

SAC, NEW YORK (65-8295)

2/16/67

Director, FBI (100-94297)

J. A. ROGERS
SM-M

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#276,883
Classified by SP6 EON/CEL
Declassify on: OADR 12/2/86

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For your information Robert F. Williams fled the United States in 1961 following return of an indictment by a North Carolina State Grand Jury charging him with kidnapping and the issuance of a Federal warrant charging him with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution - kidnapping and found refuge in Cuba. He remained in Cuba until the middle of 1965 when he took up residence in Peking, China. While in Cuba and since arrival in China, Williams has carried on a violently anti-white and anti-United States propaganda campaign.

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TDR: fhd

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EX-102

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